

of the House that some lady member should be appointed on the staff of the College, it was thought advisable to do this at the earliest possible opportunity. The lady was appointed on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. The expenditure on this account will be Rs. 350 for the seven months of the year 1110. I request the House will be pleased to grant this additional allotment.

Demand put and carried.

12. 19-2—Collegiate Education—

Miscellaneous—Rs. 750.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I again rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 750 to meet the expenditure incurred by the Department in connection with the application for affiliation of the College in B. Sc and B. A. (Hons.) courses. The printed note circulated is sufficiently explanatory. I might add that Rs. 450 is for the B.Sc. and Rs. 300 for the Honours Course. I request the House will be pleased to grant this additional allotment.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the allotment by Re. 1 (To discuss the policy of the Government in spending large sums of money on higher education while shirking expenditure on primary and lower secondary education).*

The mover being in the Chair, the cut motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment by Re. 1. (To discuss the principle involved in the appointment of a principal in the Maharaja's College).*

The cut motion was not moved and hence considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 6.

To reduce the allotment by Re. 1. (To cry a halt to any fresh expenditure on Collegiate Education).

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I beg to move for the reduction of the allotment of Rs. 750 by Re. 1. The object of the motion is given in this paper. It is to cry a halt to any fresh expenditure on collegiate education. Sir, any one who looks

at the budget will be struck with the disproportionate amount we spent on Collegiate education. We find about 16 to 18 per cent of the whole revenue is spent on education. The number of boys attending and which gets the advantage of the education will be over a lakh and fifty thousand. The amount spent in the last year's budget is about 16 lakhs seventy thousand rupees. Out of this a sum of 1 lakh forty five thousand one hundred and forty nine is provided for the Collegiate Education.

I move for the reduction of the allotment of Rs. 750 by one rupee. The object of the motion is "to cry a halt to any fresh expenditure on Collegiate Education.

Sir, any one who looks at the budget will be struck with the disproportionate amount we spend on Collegiate Education. We find that about 16 to 18 per cent of the whole Revenue is spent on education only. The number of boys who get advantage of the education will be only over a lakh and 50 thousand. The amount shown in the last year's Budget is about 16 lakhs 70 thousand rupees. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,45,149 is provided for collegiate education. This will work out at the rate of 9 or 10 per cent of the whole amount spent for education proper.

Now, let us see where we are. About 16 lakhs of rupees is spent on the education of say a lakh and fifty thousand or a lakh and sixty thousand boys and girls. There will be on an average about 500 to 600 students in the Maharajah's College. Even if we take the whole of the students of all the first and second grade colleges in the State there will be about 1000 students. This will work out at the rate of a little below 1 per cent. The average expenditure for boys in the High School will be making allowance for the difference in the Government schools and aided schools—work out at the rate of 5 to 6 rupees for a boy. Let us see what is the amount we are spending on the education of a boy in the College. Going by the above figures, it comes to 200 to 300 rupees, not to speak of the capital expenditure involved in the putting up buildings etc. which comes to, say, 15 to 20 lakhs of rupees. So, these facts will by themselves tell anybody that we are spending too much money on the collegiate education. I need not tell you that the major portion of the revenue comes from the poor people and the amount spent, it may be noted, now on the collegiate education will go to benefit boys mainly from the richer class. So the amount collected, I would rather say squeezed out of the poor people, are spent for the education of a few rich people out of all proportion to the resources of the State.

Then, let us see what is the fate of these boys who come out of the colleges. They are not able to make a living. They add to the complexity of the unemployment problem of the State. If we look at the question from this stand-point also I would submit that it is high time that we cry a halt to any further expenditure on collegiate education.

I have tabled also another motion for the omission of the very same amount on the ground that there is no necessity or rather that the State cannot afford to open Honours Classes or the B. Sc., classes. The principle involved is more or less the same. I don't propose to move that out. If I succeed in convincing the Government that it is time that we stop spending any more money on collegiate education. There is no necessity for moving a separate motion on this subject. I, therefore, request the House to seriously consider the main question. I would submit, this is introducing the thin end of the wedge. There is now this small amount of Rs. 750 now. It is for getting the affiliation in one or two branches. You will surely be confronted with a very big amount either as additional grant because these subjects will be started before the end of the financial year or in the next year's Budget in the shape of salaries of the staff and laboratory equipments. The argument that may probably be advanced that this is after all only a small amount and that if you allow it, it will not matter much, will have no weight.

I, therefore, request every member of this House to seriously consider the question and give a definite notice to the Government to stop any further expenditure on collegiate education.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയേയും കാര്യേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെയും തമ്മിൽ ഘടിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ചിന്താക്കഴിപ്പ് ഇന്ന് ഇൻഡ്യ ഒട്ടാകെ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കാര്യേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയും തമ്മിൽ യാതൊരു ബന്ധവുമില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സംസ്കാരം വലിയ നിലയിൽ എത്തണമെങ്കിൽ കാര്യേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഒരു രാജ്യത്തും കാര്യേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വേണ്ടെന്നു വച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ബുദ്ധിയുള്ളവർക്കും കഴിയുള്ളവർക്കും കാര്യേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടി എത്ര പണം ചിലവാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുമോ അത്രയും പണം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചിലവാക്കണം. ഉയർന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പണം ചിലവു ചെയ്യുന്നത് ഹിസാബ് വെറുതെയാക്കിയില്ല. കാര്യേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിഞ്ഞു പുറത്തിറങ്ങുന്നവർ വെറുതെ ജോലിയില്ലാതെ അലഞ്ഞു നടക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു വിചാരിച്ച് ആരും പരിഭ്രമിക്കേണ്ട. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിലിച്ച ആളുകളിൽ നിന്നാണ് ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിന് ഗുണമുണ്ടാകുന്നത്. കാര്യേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊണ്ടല്ല ഈ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ വ

ർദ്ധിക്കുന്നത്. അതു സാധാരണ എന്റെ അടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന മെമ്പർ പരയാറുള്ള കാരണത്താൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. പിഴച്ച സാമ്പത്തിക ഘടനയാണ് തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയ്ക്കു കാരണം. അതു ഇല്ലാതാക്കുവാൻ കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ച ബുദ്ധിവികാസം വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളുടെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ ഉപകാരപ്പെടുമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. പാവങ്ങൾ കൂട്ടി കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള സൗകര്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട താവശ്യമാണ്. ഇവിടെയുള്ള പാവങ്ങൾക്കു പുറത്തുപോയി പഠിക്കുവാൻ യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ല. ഇവിടത്തെ കാളേജിനെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അവർക്കു പഠിക്കുവാൻ കറേക്കൂടി സൗകര്യമുണ്ടാകും. അതുകൊണ്ട് കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കുട്ടികൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ നിങ്ങളുടെയും എതിർപ്പുകളേ എന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, I don't feel called upon to make any speech in defence of this small item because this was spent practically on experiment to find out further scope we have for increased affiliation without any extension of accommodation.

In the first place, we wanted affiliation in the B. Sc., classes and to see whether B. Sc., classes can be concurrently run with the B. A. without additional accommodation and that was found feasible. With regard to the other, the affiliation for the Honours, there also no additional accommodation is needed. Whether without the B. Sc., or without the Honours, we will be obliged to take in some more staff according to the original decision of the University four years ago. We have 7 members on the staff in the English department and according to the original decision of the University in 1931 we will be compelled to appoint another next year whether we open the Honours or no. Even if we open the Honours we have to appoint only one. With regard to the B. Sc., no doubt, we shall be compelled to expend a little more on equipment and possibly a little on staff. If the Hon'ble Member will look at the figures they stand at 1 lakh and 46 thousand all that is not recurring expenditure. I speak subject to correction.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I think it is.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Under 'Laboratory', for instance, we have been obliged to budget for grants which are not recurring and the additional amount of money that will be expended in staffing the B. Sc. classes will be infinitesimally small. The additional amount of money, according to the recommendation of the University Commission, will be very little because in opening the B. Sc. Classes we are restricting the numbers in the B. A. Classes. It is only with a view to give education in pure science

that the Government feel called upon to utilise the equipment and accommodation already possessed and turn them to the best advantage.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Will the present accommodation be sufficient?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The accommodation is quite sufficient. The question is whether we should make the best use of the accommodation which we already possess or whether we should not make use of it seems to be one which is hardly worth consideration. Even if it involves slight extra expenditure, I think, it is worthwhile incurring it.

Above all that, this sum of Rs. 750 is to ascertain the possibilities of affiliation. I don't think there can be any objection in making an experiment. Independent of the question of further affiliation this amount of money has been expended to ascertain whether the University is prepared to give affiliation.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—What is their view?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—They say we are fit for affiliation.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Thank you.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I do not see how this Rs. 750 can be a matter of controversy at all. I request the House will grant this paltry sum of Rs. 750.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—I do not agree with the Hon'ble Member for Education in the view that this small amount does not require any consideration in our granting it. I look at it from a higher standpoint, whether collegiate education is necessary for the students of our State and how far the State can budget for it. I say that education imparted on right lines can only be beneficial to the people at large and it is eminently desirable that we should give the best possible collegiate education if funds permit. I am not one of those who feel any sort of moral or financial compunction in allotting 17 percent of our Revenue, for education. I would strongly urge that we might spend, even 25 percent, provided education is imparted on right lines.

Now a few aspects of the question deserve to be noted. Persons who are able to go in for collegiate education will be very few. I believe the purport of the token motion tabled by the Hon'ble Member who now occupies the Chair is the same, viz. that in the allotment of funds for collegiate education, the small slices set apart for elementary and secondary education should not be made to suffer. That is because a large proportion of the students are only able to go in for elementary and

secondary education. Those who could afford to go in for collegiate education will naturally be very few. But that does not in any way lead to the necessary conclusion that collegiate education should not be imparted at all. Collegiate education has to be imparted, and in the absence of facilities elsewhere, it is the bounden duty of the State to see that collegiate education is imparted in the State itself. On principle, I maintain that we must be able to give the best collegiate education also, without ignoring the claims of both elementary and secondary education. Otherwise our students would be in a very bad plight indeed. Those among the students who are capable and who want collegiate education find it very difficult to get it elsewhere. Facilities are wanting, means are wanting. Therefore, I say, if, as the Hon'ble Member for Education said, with a little extra expenditure the B. Sc., and B. A. (Hons.) could also be introduced in the college and if the University Commission has sanctioned the same it is the duty of the State to incur this expenditure. I am not speaking on the item Rs. 750 for the University Commission. We must be prepared to spend more and more if education is to be imparted on right lines.

In speaking upon this subject on a previous occasion, I maintained that we must keep up the prestige of the Maharaja's College. The institution is named after His Highness the Maharaja. It must be an institution in which the education imparted is of the very best possible type. I am not one of those who decry collegiate education. The more students we get from our own State to join our colleges and take instruction on right lines the better for the State; it may be, that students from other parts, viz., Travancore and British Malabar may be coming here. So much the better. We should provide for them also. Education is after all a blessing and it can never do any harm. I would even anticipate that we might have to increase our educational allotment by three or four per cent of the total revenue of the State. Even on that basis, I maintain that it would be desirable to have the Honours classes and B. Sc. course, provided there is demand for the same. If there are no students then the classes need not be started. But such a contingency, in the nature of things, is not likely to happen in the Cochin State.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—Mr. President, I think, Sir, the question of allotting money for higher education must be examined with a little more care than has been bestowed, I think, so far. The Hon'ble Member for Oorakam, I think, means by means of his cut motion, only to look at higher education in a restricted sphere. That is how I understand his cut motion.

to mean. That is to say, higher education in the sense of providing for B. A. class or B. Sc. as it is here put. But the language of the cut motion is with reference to making provision for collegiate education.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—It is to cry a halt to any further expenditure.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—I am emphasising the word 'College'. Collegiate education is not confined to general higher education. There is collegiate education for medicine; there is collegiate education for engineering; and there is collegiate and higher education for improving knowledge on subjects for which there has been and there is and will continue to be a very persistent demand. I remember having read the proceedings of this very House on former occasion especially when the question of the location of the college was being considered that there is a real necessity felt for starting a technological institute. If this House is for starting a technological institute how can we say in the same breath that we are against spending any more money for collegiate education. I want this House and all the Hon'ble Members to look at both from the point of view of advancement of general culture which is a matter of the utmost importance as well as from the point of view of the practical difficulties that are to day being felt by several boys of this State who want higher education but could not get it elsewhere. I think reference has already been made to this subject on more than one occasion on the floor of this House that our boys seeking higher education have under the present circumstances to go to places like Madras, Trichinopoly and so on. That is because of the fact that our State has not made the necessary provision to impart this education here. I think it is very desirable as has been pointed out by the previous speaker, the Hon'ble Member for Trichur, that the State in the matter of imparting education cannot afford to take a narrow view at all. The question of percentage, after all a percentage of 16, ought not to frighten anyone of us, certainly not a Government with an advanced policy—a policy for which the Government have earned a reputation. Such a Government will certainly not be threatened with the 16 per cent. I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Member for Trichur, when he said that in the matter of providing for higher and necessary education both general and technical the Government must at the earliest possible moment have considered a programme if necessary by adding substantially to the allotment and providing for the necessary facilities especially in view of the field that is now being 'thrown open' for the engineering subject—the field that is now before our eyes everyday

with the growing importance and development of the Cochin Harbour. I want on this occasion, Sir, specially and particularly to refer to the inconveniences felt by our boys in the matter of getting admission elsewhere. Even in the case of ordinary B.A. pass course in which case as far as I could remember a few years ago there was not the slightest difficulty in getting admission for a boy. To day that difficulty is, as a matter of fact, experienced and it is now secret whatever that the College Committee or the Admission Committees as they are called in Madras make no secret of the fact that when an applicant happens to be one coming from a State, whether Cochin, Travancore or Pudukotta that initial fact stands in his way of being admitted; not that they are against our boys but they think that these boys should come after British Boys are taken in. So at the preliminary stage itself the case of our best boys — we find to our credit that several of our boys are best ones — is not being considered by these Admission Committees. I ask whether it is not a very great hardship that even our best boys because they happen to belong to this State cannot get the facilities for the higher education for which they are fit and for which it is one of the duties of an advanced and civilised State to provide for. It is not a matter of minor importance at all. If the difficulty is there with regard to the admission to the ordinary B. A. class that difficulty become almost a stumbling block amounting to practically a bar in the case of professional colleges. I am sure the Hon'ble Member for Education knows it very well. He must have several instances to his personal knowledge where our boys have not been able to get admission to the Madras Medical College or the Engineering College. I saw an advertisement the other day our Government inviting applications from boys for studying in the Benares College. I want to know if our Government can take up the same position with regard to the Madras Engineering College, for at least half a dozen candidates to be taken by the Madras Engineering College. I am in a position to tell this House from personal knowledge that being a Cochinite is brought forward and treated as a disqualification to be taken into college for admission.

Therefore, Sir, both on the question of providing for higher education on general grounds and also for meeting a necessity which is felt to day and which is going to be an alive necessity for years to come I think, while expressing our views on making proper allocations and finding out the required amount for the elementary and secondary education and so without in any way interfering with the allotment for this purpose this House should never stand in the way of ample provisions being made for

making the Colleges still more useful by providing and establishing more and more chairs for developing higher education in all the various subjects.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and re-assembled at 3 p. m. with M. R. Ry. P. Krishna Menon Aul., in the Chair.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എം. ഉബ്ബാഹിം.— സർ, കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇന്ന് നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടുകാരിൽ ഒരു നൂതനപക്ഷത്തിന്മാരായ മാത്രമേ സമ്പാദിപ്പാൻ കഴിയുന്നുള്ളൂ എന്ന പരിതാപകരമായ സ്ഥിതിയെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുക മാത്രമാണ് എന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഏതുതരത്തിലുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമായാലും അത് നിബ്ബന്ധിതവും സർക്കാർവക ദാനപരമായ ഒന്നായിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളിൽ ഏറ്റവും ഉയർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരാദർശം. ഇന്ന് നൂറുകൾ ഇരുപത്തഞ്ചുകളുള്ള ഒരു ശതമാനത്തിന്മാരായ മാത്രമല്ലാതെ അതിൽ കൂടുതലായ ഒരു ഭാഗത്തിന് പ്രൈമറിതരത്തിന്മാരായ മുകളിലുള്ള ഒരിനം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും സമ്പാദിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത ഒരു ചുരുപാടാണ് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതായത് ലേവർസെക്കണ്ടറി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമോ ഫൈസ്റ്റ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമോ കാളേജ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമോ മറ്റുള്ള യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി പരീക്ഷകളോ സമ്പാദിക്കുവാനുള്ള പണക്കുഴിവ് നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലെ ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തിനും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഏറ്റവും പരിതാപകരമായ ഒരു സ്ഥിതിയാണ് ഇന്ന് നാം കണ്ടുവരുന്നത്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടി സ്റ്റേറ്റുവകയായി എത്രത്തോളം കൂടുതൽ പണം ചിലവിട്ടാലും അതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനം ഈ നാട്ടിലെ കൂടുതൽ ജനവിഭാഗത്തിനും കരഗതമാകണമെന്നും സാധ്യമാകണമെന്നുമുള്ള ഒരു പൊതുവായ നയം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്.

ഈവക സംഗതികളിൽ വലിയ പ്രസംഗങ്ങളൊന്നും ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു നിങ്ങൾക്കറിയാം. സാധാരണ നിങ്ങൾ പറയാറുള്ള ന്യായങ്ങളൊന്നും പറഞ്ഞ് ഇതിനെ എതിർക്കുവാൻ നിങ്ങൾക്കു വഴിയില്ല. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പൊതുവായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ പുരോഗതിക്കുവേണ്ടി ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സംഗതി സാധ്യമാണെന്ന് അനുഭോഗന്ധനമായ ഞങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു സാധ്യമാക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ചുമതല ഗവണ്മെന്റിനാണുള്ളത്. അതിന്റെ പ്രായോഗികവശങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് ധരിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ഭാരം മാത്രമേ ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളൂ. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ, പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വിഷയത്തിൽ അത് നിബ്ബന്ധിതവും ദാനപരവും ആക്കുന്നത് പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ മുന്നിട്ട് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ നടപ്പാക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണോ നിങ്ങൾ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ ശ്രമമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നത് ഇവിടെയിരുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്? ജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനും ആരോഗ്യ സംരക്ഷണത്തിനും പരിഷ്കരണമുള്ള ജീവിത സൗകര്യങ്ങൾക്കും മറ്റും

തെല്ലാം സംഗതികൾ ഒരു ഉത്തമ പൗരൻ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ അതെല്ലാം സമ്പാദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാനും വേണ്ടിയാണ് നിങ്ങൾക്കു ഈ തടിച്ച ശമ്പളവും തന്നെ ആ ഭാരം ഏല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇതെല്ലാം നിങ്ങൾ ബുദ്ധിപൂർവ്വമായി ആലോചിച്ചു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. ഇതിനെല്ലാം പണമില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ശരിയല്ല. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റിനു പണമില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നത് സ്റ്റേറ്റ് എന്നുള്ള അർത്ഥത്തിന്നുതന്നെ പാടെ വിപരീതമാണ്. നിങ്ങൾക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള ചില തത്ത്വവികരങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടി പണം ചിലവിടുവാനും ന്യായമില്ലാത്ത പല രൂപങ്ങളിലായി ഭാഗങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുവാനും പണത്തിന്നു ക്ഷാമം കാണുന്നില്ല. പത്തും പതിനായിരവും ഉറപ്പിക പല രൂപങ്ങളിലായി ചിലവു ചെയ്യുവാൻ നിങ്ങൾക്കു വിഷമമുണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല. നേരെ മറിച്ച് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യത്തിനും അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനും വേണ്ടി എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ അതിന്നു പണമില്ല; വരവു കുറവാണ്; അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചിലവ് അധികമാണ്; എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിന് എന്തർത്ഥമാണുള്ളത്. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യസംരക്ഷണത്തേയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തേയും നാട്ടുകാർക്കു ലഭിക്കേണ്ട മറ്റു പരിഷ്കൃതങ്ങളായ സംഗതികളേയും കുറിച്ച് പറയുമ്പോൾ വിദേശ കത്തകകളേയും അട്ടിപ്പേരുകളേയും നിലനിർത്തണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹംകൊണ്ടു നിങ്ങൾ അതിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതിന്നു യാതൊരർത്ഥവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഏജിനെന്റയെങ്കിലും ഈവക സംഗതികൾക്കു പണമുണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാവശ്യമാണെന്നും ഇനിയെങ്കിലും അതിനുവേണ്ടി പ്രവൃത്തിയുണ്ടെന്നും ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, in reply to the debate I have to say only a few words. It appears that the real object of my motion has not been correctly understood. I have categorically stated that I am never against giving collegiate education. The expansion now proposed will only add a few chairs more in the college and probably benefit a few more boys. Our state cannot afford it, for, this will involve a recurring expenditure of 5 or 6 thousand rupees a year. Probably a few boys will be benefited but these boys will always be those who will be able to go outside the State and seek higher education. That is why I did not freely consent to the Government spending large amounts on the literary collegiate education. The Hon'ble Member for Trichur said that the resolution as it is will probably go against the very idea of expansion of collegiate education. It is in the interest of the same education which the Hon'ble Member pointed out to the House that I am asking the Government to cry a halt to the expenditure incurred on this sort of education. No body is against culture. But we want food also. What we really want is a technological college.

Probably we may require an engineering college, we may require a medical college and veterinary college. But when we ask for them the Government will say that there are no funds. We have spent lakhs of rupees on the college buildings and we are spending lots of amount every year. Who will deny that the milk pudding (പഞ്ചസാര പായസം) is good? But the only question is whether we can afford to have it in plenty every day. If we can, of course, well and good. But my position is that we cannot afford it, we must have a sense of proportion in all things, and we must have a sense of perspective. What I pointed out even in the very beginning is that the amount spent on this college for literary education is disproportionately high and we will have to start other activities which will give food to the masses. It is on that ground that I ventured to raise the discussion. I also pointed out to the Hon'ble Members that by the time this Council will have an opportunity to discuss this subject, Government will have committed itself to the addition of two or three classes. It is true that they may not require additional accommodation at present. But I may tell you that the Government has never anticipated for the present to provide for full Honours courses. Probably they will provide classes in the verandah or temporary sheds. We have a full fledged first grade college. Let us improve that. The whole Madras Presidency consisting of so many districts has only one science college. The other first grade colleges like Kumbhakonam, Palghat etc. have not got the B. Sc. course.

Mr. A. Sankar Poduval.— There is the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.— That is a private institution. Any private agency are perfectly at liberty to start colleges. But what I really want to point out is that the Government cannot afford it. It may be a good thing to have as much higher education as possible. But we have our own limitations and our purse cannot afford to have it. Since I find that some of the Hon'ble Members are against this motion and since I feel that I have placed all the facts before the Government for its consideration and in the hope that the Government will give due weight to the points raised in this discussion I do not propose to press the motion to a division. I therefore beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 7.

To reduce the allotment by Re. 1. (To request the Government to appoint a Committee of non-officials to decide admission of students in the Maharaja's College.)

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— സർ, കാളേജിലെ അഡ്മിഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വഴക്കു തുടങ്ങിട്ടു വളരെ കാലമായി. ഒരിയ്ക്കൽ ഇതിലേക്കു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിയ്ക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് ആലോചന ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പിന്നീട് അതു വേണ്ട എന്നു വയ്ക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തത്. അഡ്മിഷൻ വിഷമം വരുന്നത് അഡ്മിററു ചെയ്യുന്നവരുടെ പക്ഷപാതംകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല.

എറണാകുളം കാളേജിന്റെ നടത്തിപ്പിൽ അധികൃതന്മാർ സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന നയംകൊണ്ട് ഒരു വലിയ വിഷമം നേരിടുന്നുണ്ട്. കുട്ടികൾക്കുവേണ്ടി കാളേജ് എന്നല്ല, കാളേജിനുവേണ്ടി കുട്ടികൾ എന്ന നയമാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിയ്ക്കുന്നത്. ഏറ്റവും നല്ല മാർക്കു വാങ്ങിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കുട്ടികളെ അഡ്മിററുചെയ്ത് റിസൽട്ടു നന്നാക്കുവാൻ മാത്രമുള്ള ഒരു വിദ്യയാണ് ഇവിടെ എടുത്തു കാണുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ മിനിമം മാർക്കു കിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള കുട്ടികളെ അഡ്മിററുചെയ്ത് അവരെ പഠിപ്പിച്ചു പാസ്സാക്കുന്നതിലാണ് പ്രഫസർമാരുടെ സാമർത്ഥ്യം കാണിയ്ക്കേണ്ടത്. ഇന്നത്തെ നയം തീരെ മാറുകയാണു വേണ്ടത്. അതു ചെയ്താൽ അഡ്മിഷനുവേണ്ടിയുള്ള പരാതി തീരെ ഇല്ലാതെയാകും. ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയിൽ ചില സമുദായക്കാർക്കു വലിയ വിഷമം നേരിടുന്നുണ്ട്. മുസ്ലീം കാളേജിലും പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലും പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കാതെ തടഞ്ഞു നിർത്തിയിരുന്ന ചില സമുദായക്കാരുണ്ട്. അവരിൽനിന്നു പാസ്സായിവരുന്ന കുട്ടികൾ അധികമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ മാർക്കു ഉള്ള കുട്ടികളെ അഡ്മിററു ചെയ്യുക എന്ന നയം എടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ആ സമുദായക്കാർക്കു വലിയ പ്രയാസം നേരിടുന്നുണ്ട്.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. ശങ്കരപുതുവാൾ.— അങ്ങിനെ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

— മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം മാത്രമല്ല, എല്ലാ കൊല്ലവും അങ്ങിനെ തന്നെയാണ്.

അഡ്മിററു ചെയ്യുന്ന കാര്യം പ്രഫസർമാരെ മാത്രം ഏല്പിച്ചാൽ അവർ എപ്പോഴും കാളേജിന്റെ നല്ലപേരിനെ മാത്രമേ നോക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിച്ചാൽ അഡ്മിഷന്റെ കാര്യം ഒരുവിധം ന്യായമായി നടക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. മദ്രാസിലെ കാളേജുകളിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ഏർപ്പാട് അഡ്മിഷന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ തത്വംതന്നെ ഇവിടെ സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ മതി.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Sir, I am sorry I cannot see eye to eye with the Hon'ble mover of this Motion. It relates

to the appointment of a joint committee of non-officials and officials to discuss the admission of students in the Maharaja's college. In the college classes education is more or less of a specialised, technical character. It is not like secondary or primary education; a committee of non-officials, would be unfit to judge what students among the applicants deserve to be admitted. A non-official would not be in a position to judge the attitude of the students. I can understand their broad principle being laid down in the admission of students into the primary department. But here it is not so. We are here dealing with the college department of the educational fabric. Secondly I do not agree with my Hon'ble friend, the mover of this motion in thinking that in the matter of admission to the college, there have been any such partiality exhibited. To my knowledge there have been no vagaries perpetrated. So far as Cochin State is concerned, students who come out from the high schools with due passes would certainly be preferred to outsiders and admitted. It is only when students from outside the state come for admission, that a selection based on the number of marks, is made and in my humble opinion, this is perfectly legitimate. Cochin state is primarily to provide for the college education, of those who have passed the matriculation examination from the schools of the state and provided the applicants possess the minimum qualification, it is the duty of the authorities to see that facilities are afforded here. But in the matter of selecting students who come from outside the state there is absolutely no harm in Government saying that we want here only the pick of such students who are educationally qualified to join the college. It has never come to my knowledge that students who possess the necessary minimum qualification and who are Cochinites, have been refused admission. My Hon'ble friend has been saying that this has been going on for the last two or three years. I venture to contradict that statement. There was some trouble last year, owing to the restrictions imposed by the University, but now we have got over these difficulties. The college can very well take in all the available Cochin Students. Special concessions may be granted to the students of the backward communities, but the idea of accepting communal representation in the admission into the college department is simply absurd.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.— Will the Hon'ble Member for education inform the House whether there is any special principle governing this admission. That is of course on the assumption that there are more applicants for admission than the college can find accommodation.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, It is not of course proper to judge our future activities by the restricted opportunities we had till now. Till this year we were allowed to have a strength of only 450. Now we can have 700 students. But even then it may not be possible to admit all applicants for admission.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Has there been any case of a Cochinite with minimum qualifications being refused admission within the limits sanctioned by the University?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—No.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Was there not 27 lady students refused admission in the Science group?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—May be, but that does not contradict my former answer. What happened was that there was a cry for seats when these restrictions were imposed and the Diwan instructed the education authorities that a certain number of seats should be specially reserved for the backward classes, for muslims etc. and the rest should be thrown open to students according to merit. Even applying this very liberal principle there were some who could not be admitted under any pretext and but for this few stray cases who could not be admitted, I do not think there were any special hardship. Since admission was limited to 450 a large percentage 40 to 50 per cent had to go outside the Maharaja's College. Some went to the St. Thomas College, Trichur, others joined the Union Christian College, Alwaye and I know 2 or 3 students got admission in the Presidency College?

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—May I know the number of seats reserved for these backward communities?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I want notice.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—Only a rough number I want.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I am sorry, I shall furnish the information tomorrow if it is necessary.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—Mr. President, Sir. I think the mover has brought a very good point for the consideration of the House. It is no doubt true that it is undesirable to lay open a college for all people in the sense that the college ought not to admit people who are not qualified to be there. I do not understand the Hon'ble mover to mean that he was pleading on behalf of any applicant who had not the right to be admitted to the college. His point was that owing to the fact that there is not enough accommodation under the existing arrangements to find seats for all applicants, the rule which I am sure he did not

understand aright, at any rate the rule as he understood, namely, one which enabled only the best among the applicants to get into the College, ought not be the rule of the Government. I am entirely with the mover on this point. A college is not meant for the best boys alone. It is meant for all the classes. It has also arisen here, as it has arisen elsewhere, that the College is not able to find seats for all the applicants. Under such circumstances from the information we have had from the Hon'ble Member for Education there is some arrangement to meet that problem and when we get further opportunities certainly it is for us to say whether the existing arrangement could be improved. It is very clear to my mind that the difficulty which undoubtedly exists should not be permitted to develop into a real problem. The Hon'ble Member is perfectly right and the Government have by their action accepted the principle for which it stands, that the backward sections deserve special consideration. That is what is obtaining now if seats are reserved for backward classes. If it is the grievance that a sufficient number of seats are not reserved and that a sufficient number would be admitted only if the admission is handed over to a Committee of more than one where the principles could be discussed well, that is a different matter. As it is I want to appeal to my Hon'ble friend not to press this matter any further today for the reason that it is perfectly clear that the Government being alive to the situation are today observing a rule which enables people with minimum qualifications to be taken up to a certain percentage. That is all that could be achieved even when a Committee is appointed. Now Committees do exist in Madras with reference to practically all the Government Colleges. The Presidency College, the Engineering College, the Medical College, the Veterinary College, in all these colleges admissions are decided by committees where of course the Educational authorities have got a very predominant voice.

I regret I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Member for Trichur when he says that non-officials are useless in this respect. They are useful and very really useful in the matter of compelling these educational authorities to admit students on well-known principles and I am sure Cochin will not be worse for having said this.

My point is that the case for a committee is not made out by the Hon'ble mover and if the information given to us by the Hon'ble Member for Education is correct and when we see further details regarding such information, surely the Hon'ble Member himself will not bring up this question again in this

hall. I therefore appeal to my Hon'ble friend, the Member for South Ezhuvassery, not to press this motion today.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— സർ, ഗവണ്മെൻറ് പിന്നോക്കം നില്ക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാർക്കുവേണ്ടി കുറെ സീറ്റുകൾ റിസർവ് ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടാതെ അനേകം കുട്ടികൾ പോയതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. ഈശ്വർ മുതലായ സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും സ്ത്രീകൾ ഫൈനൽ പാസ്സാക്കുന്നവർതന്നെ അധികമില്ല. അവരിൽതന്നെ പലർക്കും അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടാതാകുന്നുണ്ട്. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽനിന്നും മിനിമം മാർക്ക് കിട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവർക്കും അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടണമെന്നല്ലാതെ ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റി വേണമെന്ന് എനിക്കു ശാഗ്വമില്ല. എന്നാൽ തൃശ്ശൂർ മെമ്പർ അവർകൾ ഇതിന്റെ സത്യാവസ്ഥ അറിയാതെയാണ് ഇവിടെ പ്രസംഗിച്ചത്.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I may say that it was on account of the restriction of the University. Even subsequently the strength was limited to 450 for the whole college and 20 or so for the Natural Science.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What was the reason?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—It was a period of transition. We had not enough accommodation. I do not say that even now every applicant can be admitted. Normally every Cochinite will be admitted.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറ് സമ്മതിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ ഈ സംഗതി കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു മാത്രമേ എനിക്ക് ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഇതു സ്വീകരിച്ചു നിലയിലാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും സംസാരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് അഡ്മിഷൻ കാലത്ത് ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു പ്രത്യേകം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 8.

To omit the allotment. (There is no necessity to open Honours courses at present. Our State cannot afford it).

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I do not move it, Sir.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 9.

To omit the allotment (There is no demand at present to open the B. A. Honours course).

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, It is with great diffidence that I move this motion for omitting the whole allotment. I am not against collegiate education. The Hon'ble Member for Ezhuvas has been misunderstanding the whole thing. He makes no difference between the B. A. and the Honours courses. Everybody might have college education, but all cannot have Honours and B. Sc. Courses. From whom was the demand for these? There was no demand from the public courses. Did it emanate from the Head of the Department? If it were so, he must have found more latent energy in the Professors who were fighting like killkanny cats. Perhaps it was from the Professors themselves. According to the present curriculum they have little or no work. When I was studying in the College, my Professors were working 15 hours a week. The grand old educationist Dr. Miller was working more than 12 hours a week. The professors in this college are working only 10 or 12 hours a week.

Very lately there was a proposal, I think, from some of the Hon'ble Members on this side of the House that the emoluments of the Professors should be increased. Perhaps the Professors themselves thought it was not right for them to ask for more emoluments now, since they themselves know they have no work. If this Honours course is also brought into being it is possible for them to have their claims looked into by the authorities. I am sure that the Government by asking for this paltry sum do not want to tell us about their commitments that there would be expenses of more than 10,000 rupees every year by having this B. A. Honours course. Have we a library to suit the B. A. Hons. course? I wish to know from the Director of Public Instruction whether the present library would be sufficient. I think it will not suffice. It is said that the university authorities had asked the Cochin Government to get down an Oxford M. A. if they want to have the Hons. class opened. That is also another source of expenditure. What is the present state of the finances of our State? What is the reply generally given and especially by the Secretary to the Government whenever we ask for any expenditure, for some necessary things in the High School Dept.? Have the hostels connected with the present College here, their own habitation? I do not think they have. In my place there is a hostel attached to the High School. It is not a hostel but it is a hotel. The only difference is, that there is not a third man the hotel keeper to knock away some money by way of profits. They cook there, eat, and meet the expenses equally. The boys have no place to sleep, no place to read. They have to sleep in the verandah or in the class room if the Headmaster permits. That is the case in the premier

educational institution of the Chittur Taluk. Without considering all these my friend, the Member for Ezhavas wants to look with a long eye. He does not care to see what the condition of these schools and hostels are, whether they have accommodation and whether they have been supplied with all the necessary requisites. Without considering all these things he wants higher classes to be opened. His purpose in bringing forward that point is that poor people may get higher education. But I ask, should not the poor people come from the lower classes to the higher classes? Should not the poor people have the same privileges in the lower classes that they want to have in the higher classes? Without caring for all these things, if we go on spending for higher studies I do not think the wish of my friend would be realised. Those who have enough may somehow come to the top and take advantage of the Honours courses. If the poor people should have the advantage I am sure they would not be benefitted. With these few words, I move this cut motion.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, this question has to some extent been discussed this morning. But I wish to say one word and that is this. Although we have applied for affiliation for the B. Sc. and Honours courses the two are not on the same footing. There seems to be almost an inevitable necessity for B. Sc. since we have a laboratory which hardly needs any extension. But for affiliation for Hons. in a literary subject like the English literature certainly there appears to be little justification from a lay man's point of view, and the opinion of this House will be very seriously taken into consideration with regard to the Honours Courses.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn Demand put and carried.

— 13. 30-5-D-G. T. School, Trichur—Rs. 450.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 450 under 30-5-D-G. T. School, Trichur. The Superintendent of the Trades School who is in charge of the general supervision of the school at Narakkal has had to proceed to Travancore to study the conditions and working of the coir schools in Travancore. This has involved a certain amount of T. A. which could not be anticipated at the time of framing the budget of this year. I request the House may be pleased to sanction this allotment of 450 rupees.

Demand put and carried.